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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1873. NO. 186.

FIRST EDITION.

SUP OF HORROR.

Terrible Deed Terribly Avenged.

Married White Woman Outraged and Murdered by a Negro—The Fiend Slowly Roasted to Death and Three of His Companions Shot.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—The Augusta, Arkansas, edition of this week contains the following: The following letter is from Thomas Warren, of Union county, Arkansas, to J. M. Courtney, Kearney, Clay county, Missouri, and dated but a few days ago: "I will tell you of a horrible murder that took place not far from where I lived. It happened about a month ago, and there were four negroes concerned in it. A married lady went to a neighbor's house to stay several days. She was not well when she left home, and her husband told her he would take care of the children until she came back, but when she got to where she was going there was no one at home but the hired men, and she started back. She had not gone far before a negro man stopped her horse, took her off the horse and hitched it outside of the road, and told her to take the path before him, and drove and pushed her eight miles into the bottom, when he tied her to a tree and ravished her. He kept her there three days and nights tied to a tree. On the second day, while there, she had a child while in the woods by herself. She was gone from her husband three days before her husband went after her. He went over to the house where she had started to go, and when he found she was not there, he started home and found the horse tied where the negro had left it three days before. He took the horse home and collected some men together, and began hunting for her. The next day they saw two Indians, who told told them that they had seen a negro the day before driving a white woman before him down the path. They scattered off to hunt for them, and got so close that the negro went by where the woman was tied, killed her with a stick, and then left her; but they went on after him, but got off his track. The negro stopped at a house and asked a negro man and a boy if there was any body hunting for the missing body. They told him yes, and as he got up to start they caught him and started back with him, and then made him take them to the place where he and the men in pursuit. They made him tell where the woman was. He said he killed her. They then made him take them to where he killed her. He said they were in sight of her the day before, when the woman fainted, and he said she had fainted three or four times while tied, and she begged of him to turn her loose, and he would not. They took the negro to her husband, and asked him what they would do with him. The husband told them to burn him. The men who had him were all negroes. They built two log heaps and put him in the middle. They were twenty-four hours burning him. They cut his toes off and made him swallow them, and then cut strips of his skin off his body and made him broil them on the coals and eat them, and they would roll him in the coals and take him out and talk to him and put him back. At last they built a large fire, put him on top of it and let him burn to ashes. There was not a white man that had anything to do with it. They were all negroes. The other three negroes that were killed were shot dead on the spot. They knew where the woman was and would not tell."

THE INDIANA MINERS' RIOT.

Peace Restored by Militias and Police from Indianapolis—The Women Take the Leading Part in the Rioting.

KNIGHTSVILLE, IND., April 16.—Arliot has been in progress at the blast furnace of the Western Iron Company, in this place, since four o'clock last evening, between the new negro laborers from Virginia and the white miners and puddlers who are on a strike. Three of the guards detailed from the police of the town were cruelly beaten. Rev. Mr. Mathews, who appeared on the scene, endeavoring to secure peace, was set upon by the mob and struck on the head by a large cinder which cut a severe gash, but he is not seriously injured. Two of the guards, John Derby and George Murbarger, were badly bruised about the face and body by the women, who took the lead in the affray and urged the rioters on. The Emmett Guards and a detachment of police, commanded by Gen. Daniel Macauley, of Indianapolis, arrived here at 8:30 this morning. Since then peace has been restored. Several of the ringleaders have been arrested and are being taken to Brazil, Indiana, where they will have their trial. The militia and puddlers are confident and defiant, and it is supposed they are waiting for the withdrawal of the troops to renew the attack. The latter class of miners and puddlers are disposed to be law-abiding. The women have thus far proven the most desperate element, which perhaps accounts for the fact that there are as yet no fatal results.

3 P. M.—Eight arrests have been carefully made and the prisoners sent away safely. All is apparently quiet now. The police and Emmet Guards will return to Indianapolis to-night. The trouble is liable to break out at any time again. Arms and ammunition will be left with the furnace authorities, who are determined to prevent interference. There is a very bitter feeling on part of the strikers, and only great caution and strength can prevent a serious riot while the troops are here.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 16.—Indications are that the riot at the Knightsville fire, mines is ended. The Emmett Guards of this city left for home this afternoon. A detachment of the Indianapolis police are remaining in case of a further outbreak. Most of the ringleaders are arrested. Many were released on bail to be tried at Brazil to-morrow morning. Two escaped on the early train this morning for the East. All quiet and crowd dispersed.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Massachusetts Senate has passed a bill enlarging Boston by annexing Brookline and Charlestown.

In a shooting affray between gamblers at Lexington, Kentucky, Tuesday night, one of them, Wm. Owens, was mortally wounded.

Isaac A. Verplanck, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New York, died of apoplexy Tuesday night.

At Atlanta, Georgia, Tuesday night, Dr. J. W. Craig and Judge Thomas Hulme, members of the firm of Heard, Craig & Co., took a drink in their store, and by mistake aconite was put in for flavor instead of citric of orange. Craig died in four hours in terrible agony, but Mr. Pullum recovered. Mr. Jones, an employee of the firm, prepared the drinks.

The Postoffice Department announces it will commence the issue of postal cards on the first of May next.

The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias met at Richmond, Va., Tuesday morning, the Supreme Chancellor, H. C. Berry, of Illinois, presiding. The resignation of Clarence M. Barton, of Washington, Supreme Scribe, was referred to a committee. The order embraces about 15,000 lodges and 100,000 members.

The reported revolt of troops in Porto Rico is denied. They only asked for an increase of pay, which was granted.

It is stated the President has appointed Dorman Eaton, of New York, and H. F. Shellabarger, of Ohio, to fill the vacancies in the Civil Service Board, caused by the resignation of Messrs. Curtis and Merrill.

The burning of Messrs. Welch, Spring & Co.'s clock factory in Forestville, Mass., Tuesday morning, caused a loss of $60,000. The insurance was $16,000.

A dispatch from Rome says the health of the Pope is improving.

Only one of the five children injured by the fall of a chimney at Mattewan, N. Y., Tuesday, will recover.

The Schenfiin murder case is in progress at New York.

General Jeff. C. Davis, successor of General Canby in command of the Department of Columbia, passed through Chicago yesterday on his way to his post of duty.

The trial of C. D. Bronson, at Big Rapids, Mich., for the murder of Mike Sweeney at that place on last Fourth of July, was concluded on Tuesday night, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty.

In the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, yesterday, Judge Emmons announced his decision in the infringement of patent case, the Union Paper Bag Company vs. Nixon & Co., in favor of the plaintiffs.

Legal tenders outstanding yesterday $356,241,450.

The new charter for New York city passed the Legislature finally yesterday.

The examination of McDonnell, Bank of England forger, has been adjourned till the 24th inst.

Hotendo Ribas, Venezuelan Consul at New York for the past four years, died yesterday.

The Convention of Advertising Agents met at New York yesterday. Sixty persons were present from various parts of the country. S. M. Pettengill was chosen President.

Hon. Demas Barnes is making arrangements to establish an evening paper in Brooklyn, which is to be neutral in politics and to espouse the cause of reform.

At the meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of New York, yesterday afternoon, letters and reports were read of the progress of the work in Japan and India.

President Grant has purchased of Col. E. S. Sanford the four year old trotting stallion Claymore, by Peacemaker, the latter a son of Hambletonian, and sent him to his farm near Long Branch.

The break in the Little Rock Railroad is not as bad as reported. The damage has been repaired and trains will run to-day.

Captain W. W. Grier, an old steamboatman, and some years any merchant in Cincinnati, died at St. Louis yesterday of general debility. He was nearly seventy years of age.

Owing to a blunder on Saturday, a large portion of the mails for Europe were left on the dock, and had to be held over for the steamer Russia, sailing yesterday.

About $100,000 worth of goods have been recovered from the wreck of the Atlantic and taken to Halifax.

Young Emerson, who was so terribly cut with an ax on Monday night in Candia, N. H., is improving, and will probably live. Young Pitts, who committed the assault upon him while in a somnambulistic state, was arraigned before a justice yesterday afternoon. Pitts says he has no recollection of the matter. There is no question but he committed the deed.

The New York Assembly Committee on Canals have reported in favor of proposing an amendment to the constitution making the navigation of canals free.

A letter received at Halifax, N. S., from George town, Demarara, says a large fire occurred there destroying $150,000 worth of property.

Late advices say that the Imperial government will spend half a million sterling on fortifications at Halifax this year.

A Bridgeport, Conn., dispatch states that the Howe Sewing Machine Company appears to be in a worried, as more than half of its employees have quit work for non-payment of six weeks' work.

The western storm continued during Tuesday night and up to noon yesterday, but has since that time abated, so that men are at work clearing the track of snow, and if the storm don't recommence the track will be clear to-day. The storm covered a large portion of country of about two hundred miles, has lasted about three days and was the worst ever known.

At Hartford, Wisconsin, yesterday morning, McHugo and wife were found dead in a cistern. It is supposed the wife had descended to get out a pig and the husband fell in while assisting her out and was killed. His wife perished from exposure. They leave one daughter and two sons, the latter at Lake Superior.

GEN. FREMONT RELIEVED.

Decision of the United States Supreme Court Entitling the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company to Eight Million Acres of Land in Texas.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered an important decision in case No. 861, E. J. Davis, Governor of Texas, vs. John A. Gray, receiver, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Texas, that the Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company are entitled to the exclusive right to locate the land certificates of the State and to obtain patents on the lands within and forming a part of the land reservation of said company, being the odd sections granted on the 20th of June, 1858, for a distance of eight miles on each side of the extension line of said road from the eastern boundary of Texas to El Paso, designated and recognized according to the returns and maps of the same now on file in the General Land Office of the State of Texas. The ordinance of the State Convention granting lands to actual settlers and repudiating the Memphis and El Paso Railroad grant is declared unconstitutional. The injunction of the lower court against the Governor and Land Commissioners restraining them, &c., is made perpetual. The total amount of the land grant is eight million acres, of which the entire amount passes to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, conditioned upon 100,000 acres being set apart for the redemption of the Texas El Paso bonds, this amount being sufficient for the purpose. All the bonds known to be altered were transferred to John Munroe & Co., Paris, for receipts agreeing upon their redemption in this amount. They stand in escrow with Duncan, Sherman & Co., New York, awaiting the decision. The lands provided are ample for all the expenses of the receiver in redeeming the bonds. The result will release Gen. Fremont from all obligations. He has for some years devoted himself exclusively to securing this result, and has refused political and other employment until its consummation. In view of his success the absurd French edict against him will probably be as hastily vacated as it was inconsiderately rendered.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1873.

EXCITEMENT IN THE STOCK MARKET.

Barton and Allen, brokers, nephew and grandson respectively of Commodore Vanderbilt, have failed. There is much excitement in Wall street, and stocks have generally declined. The commotion which followed the announcement that Commodore Vanderbilt's relatives had failed, is very wide spread, and it is now said the affair does not amount to much. The Commodore is represented to have cleared himself in Wall street, and allows relations to care for themselves if they can. He is just now fully occupied with his conflict with the government relative to taxation.

The locomotives and engines of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, seized at Albany by Collector Smith, on Wednesday, and by Company on Saturday, have been returned to the Collector, who has announced their sale for April 29. To-morrow the necessary papers will be filed, removing the company's suit from the State Court to the United States Circuit Court.

FIRES.

Barn and Contents Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, OHIO, April 16, 1873.

A barn belonging to John Mattes, a farmer, near Massilion, was burned last night. Five horses, one cow, lot of straw and hay and some agricultural implements were destroyed. Loss not known. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

CRIMES.

A Doctor Arrested for Poisoning.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—The Clarksville, Mo., *Sentinel* gives an account of a poisoning case at Spencerburg, Pike county, a few days ago, in which Dr. Jordan administered aconite and arsenic to D. M. Keatley, and after the death of the latter ran away with his wife, with whom he had for some time held criminal relations. The parties were pursued, overtaken and a legal examination of Jordan resulted in his commitment for murder.

Inquest on the Remains of Michael Reardon.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—The inquest on the body of Michael Reardon, who died under the cruel effects of a beating by men supposed to be members of the order of St. Crispin, developed the testimony that the deceased had been expelled from the Order of Crispins, and that one of the parties arrested on suspicion had threatened him violence.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 16, 1873, 1 P. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR THURSDAY.

The storm centre in North Carolina will move slowly northeastward, and that in Ohio extend over the Lower Lakes and New York State.

For New England on Thursday, continued northeast and southeast winds, with threatening and rainy weather. For Middle States, eastery winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and possibly light rain, except in Maryland and Virginia, where, as well as in North Carolina and Ohio valley, cold easterly winds and cloudy or clearing weather is more probable. For Lakes and Upper Huron and Michigan, northeast winds backing to north, with cloudy weather and light rain. For Lake Superior, the Mississippi and Missouri valleys, rising barometer and cold northerly winds. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Oswego, Rochester, Wilmington, Cape May, New York, New Haven, New London and Boston.

Bodies of Two Drowned Men Found Floating at Rochester, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., April 16, 1873.

Early this morning the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Ohio river just above here. A scrap of paper found in his pocket reads, "Liberty St., Alle., above Corry, cor. of Sth." No papers by which he could be identified were found on his person. He is supposed to be about thirty-five years old, five feet nine inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, moustache and imperial, dark hair and dressed in dark clothes.

This afternoon another unknown man was found on the beach just opposite here. Had on a barred flannel shirt, blue drawers, light colored shirt, four pair boots, height five feet ten inches; nothing about the body to identify it. It is probably that of a boatman.

The Coroner held an inquest on the bodies of both men and rendered verdicts of death by drowning. Both bodies have been buried.

Louisiana Jockey Club Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Louisiana Jockey Club Races, second day. First race—Hurdle race, two miles over eight hurdles; club purse $900; first horse $650, second $200, third $50; won by Vivandiere, beating Tom. Corbett, Blind Tom, Pelham and Nashville Harry, in the same order, by two lengths. Time 4:21. Second race—Mile and a quarter, all aged; club purse $500; first horse $350, second $100, third $50, eleven entries. Won by Frogtown by a half a length; time 2:26. Third race—Louisiana stake for colts and fillies, four years old; $50 entrance, $1,500 added; second horse, $500; third, $200. Six mile heats; eight nominations four started, won by Silent Friend; time 4:36 and 4:12¾. The first heat was very easy by a length and the second heat by a half a length. Weather fine, attendance large and track heavy.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A Comparison of the Constitutional Systems of Great Britain and the United States.

[From Caleb Cushing's New Work on "The Treaty of Washington."]

It is not uncommon in England to suppose and to say that demagogy, that is, factious appeal to popular prejudice and passion, is a conspicuous feature of political action in the United States. It seems to be supposed also that demagogy here presses itself especially with accusations of Great Britain. Meanwhile, it is complacently assumed that self-possession and stability, with exceptional amibility towards the latter, characterize political life in Great Britain. I think the absolute reverse of all this is the truth.

In Great Britain the political institutions of the country are indefinite, unwritten, unfixed, without a positive standpoint anywhere, shifting from day to day; consisting, in form, of Kings, Lords, and Commons, without any visible lines of limitation between them, and resolved to-day into an omnipotent Parliament, one branch of which, the House of Commons arrogates to itself the character of a constituent national convention to impose on King and Lords any change in the national institutions it sees fit, and assuming in fact to exercise by means of a quasi committee of its body, to control absolutely the administration, both foreign and domestic, of Great Britain.

This committee of the House of Commons, to be sure, has associated with it another body of committees of the House of Lords; which, all together, formerly called Ministers of the Crown, but now, chiefly themselves, in the very text of treaties as well as in domestic affairs, the revolutionary title of the Queen's Government.

But, while the theoretical power of the crown is nominally exercised by a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament, it is vested, in fact, in the Committee of the House of Commons which, upon all occasions, whether of ordinary administrative matters or of the frequently recurring radical changes in the institutions and laws of the country, constantly and loudly defies and overbears the House of Lords.

Now, the subsergence of the power of the Crown in Parliament, and that of Parliament in the House of Commons, and the compliment of all these powers to transitory nominees of the House of Commons, are facts which, combined, have produced the result that government in England is at the mercy of every gust of popular passion, every storm of misdirected public opinion, every devious impulse of demagogic agitation. Hence the correspondent to which exists in the United States.

Mr. Gladstone is Prime Minister of Great Britain, that is to say, of 30,000 voters or men, aggregated in various States of Europe, Africa, America, Asia and Australasia. But he holds this power at the mere will of a majority of the House of Commons. He must consult their wishes and their prejudices in every act of his political life. If he conceives a great idea, he cannot make anything of it until after he shall have educated the public mind to it, and procured a majority gentlemen, which are not always favorable even to the best of change by reason, always favorable to the progress of all great measures, including especially foreign negotiations, which require to be left in the hands of those in the progress from nomination to maturity, he is subject to be goaded almost to madness every day of his political life by demagogic appeals to part of members of the opposition, not only on the floor of the House of Commons, but even his own supporters in the House of Commons.

How different is the spectacle of government in the United States! Here, the President—that is the Minister of the sovereign people—is placed in power for a fixed period of time, during which he is not responsible to the House of Representatives, and can look at the temporary passions of the hour with calmness, so as to judge them at their true value, and accept or reject their voice according to the dictates of public policy and the command of his conscience. Neither he nor any of the members of his Cabinet are subject to be badgered by factious or unreasonable pressure from members in either House of Congress.

Moreover, the House of Representatives does not presume to set itself up as the superior either of the President or of the Senate. Nor is the Senate in the condition of being terrified from the discharge of its duty by threats on the part of the President or of the House of Representatives to subjugate its free will at any moment by thrusting into a batch of twenty new administration Senators. Least of all does the House of Representatives presume to possess and exercise the powers of a constituent national convention, to charge in its discretion the Constitution of the United States.

General Jno. P. Hawkins, brother of Mrs. Canby, is at Omaha, on his way West, to bring East the remains of Gen. Canby.

The Erie Road now puts immigrants through to Chicago in forty-eight hours. Three thousand are now at Castle Garden, and arrangements have been made to send to Illinois, Nebraska and Southern Kansas all who can measure ably support themselves.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE TURMOIL IN LOUISIANA.

Object of the Recent Disorder.

THE PRESIDENT GOING WEST.

STRUGGLE OF RAILROAD GIANTS.

The Panic in Wall Street,

Vain Appeals to Secretary Richardson.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1873.

The Trouble in Louisiana.

Private advices from New Orleans state that General Longstreet and an aid to General Emory have gone to the scene of the conflict between the whites and negroes in Grant parish, Louisiana. It appears that this disturbance was incited by parties in the interest of the McEnery faction. The object appears to have been to disturb the existing quiet, as too clear an indorsement of the judicious yet decisive policy pursued by the President, and as well the success of the Kellogg rule. The Attorney General at a late hour to-night had received no official intelligence of the fracas at Colfax, though he had telegraphed to the United States Marshal for information. The accounts sent North, it is said, are greatly exaggerated.

The President en route West.

The President, accompanied by his wife and daughter and General Babcock, his Secretary, left here this evening by the Baltimore and Potomac and Pennsylvania Central Railroads for St. Louis, to be absent two or three weeks. The visit is one of a private character, the President possessing a large farm about ten miles from the centre of the city. After his return here the President will leave about the 10th of May for Harrford, Connecticut, where he will be the guest of Governor Jewell. On May 14th he will attend the opening of the Pacific at Potomac, at New Haven, in the same State. After this return here he will begin his preparations for the seaside.

The Baltimore and Ohio Monopoly

of communication by rail with the North has received an effective blow through the enterprise and perseverance of the projectors of the Baltimore and Potomac road, constructed under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Central. It is now stated that in two months the Northern system of railroads will be united to that of the South by the completion of a stupendous piece of engineering skill—the Baltimore and Potomac tunnel. This will give Washington, through the road named and the Northern Central, an unbroken connection with the Pennsylvania Central, and through it to all parts of the East, North and West. The Baltimore and Ohio Company are making great efforts to increase their Western facilities by laying an extra track between the Point of Rocks and Frederick, to be used by the Metropolitan road, connecting Washington with the main stem at the Point of Rocks. It is claimed that the work has so far progressed as to be available for travel within sixty days.

The Decline in Stocks.

The remarkable tumble in stocks in Wall street to-day, and the failure of several of the large street operators, resulted in a renewal of the appeals to the Secretary of the Treasury to put out a portion of the reserve. The Secretary read the telegrams addressed to him, shrugged his shoulders, and remarked that he would continue to maintain his neutral position, on the same principle as the one man who witnessing the contest between her husband and the bear.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1873.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS' MEETING.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats is now in session in Washington. At their meeting to-day the committee on boilers and machinery was instructed to report to the Board a draft of a circular, to be distributed among iron manufacturers, boiler makers and inspectors, on the inspection of boiler plates. It was resolved that the Department circular, requiring one copy of each certificate of inspection to be returned to the Department, is unnecessary, and that the secretary of the Treasury be requested to abolish the same; and it was also resolved that hereafter only two certificates of inspection shall be required on all the tug, tow and freight steamers. The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations:

Resolved, That hereafter fire extinguishers shall not be required on tug, tow or freight steamers, neither shall the same be required on passenger steamers of less than one hundred tons.

AN AWARD PAID.

The Department of State has received information of the payment by the Haytien government of an award of $6,000 against that government for the illegal arrest of Mr. Teel, a Consular Agent of the United States, at Miragoane.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Reassembling of the Convention at Philadelphia—Minority Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1873.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at Philadelphia on Tuesday, 15th.

Mr. D. N. White, of Allegheny, presented a memorial signed by 6,602 citizens, praying that the Convention insert a clause in the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Baily, of Perry, presented the minority report of the Committee on Railroads and Canals. In his report, Mr. Baily says:

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, approves of many of the provisions reported by the majority, which if adopted by the Convention, will operate greatly in the interest of the people and of the stockholders of corporations. But, as a whole, the report does not propose a comprehensive system of railroad and canal organization, by the adoption of which the dangers of railroad monopolies can be checked, and at the same time establishing a plan of transportation affording equal, if not greater, facilities to the people than are vested of all power to aggrandize their rights. Here lies the difficulty. It is not the power of one road, but than the one now in operation, by which a very small number of corporations regulate the transportation of the country—controlling enormous capital, absorbing all the small corporations, when it suits their interest to do so, and combining with other corporations within themselves for transportation, manufacturing and general business purposes, owned in great measure by the officers of the principal corporations, greatly to the injury of the general stockholders, purchasing and holding in perpetuity very extensive tracts of mining coal and other lands, and controlling portions of the elections of the people and all the departments of the government, that the people may become in a helpless state of absolute dependence on the caprice of the person who may be so fortunate as to have control of these vast corporations. The people may comply with the forms of elections, but their public servants, when elected, will only be permitted to register the mandates of those monarchs of monopoly. Money is power, and the accumulation of vast sums, either in the hands of natural or artificial persons, has always operated to the detriment of the rights of the people.

The power conferred on corporations to purchase or lease the franchises and property, and purchase shares in the capital stock of every other corporation, is fraught with great danger to the safety of our political institutions.

In the exercise of this power, the larger corporations can and do secure control over the weaker, whenever it is their interest. If they cannot purchase or lease the franchise, they resort to the expedient of purchasing a majority of the shares of stock, elect their own creatures for directors and then obtain the franchise by a cart-load of such willing tools.

This is the system that has foisted upon the people these overshadowing monopolies. Is it wise or safe to continue it, when a plan of transportation, affording equal facilities in cheapness, rapidity and safety can be devised, entirely shorn of the power to monopolize. The undersigned is satisfied such a system can be established.

In his opinion corporations should be deprived of the power to purchase or lease the franchise, bonds, or other property, or shares of stock in the capital of each other. This would leave each corporation free to pursue the purpose for which it was created, and remove the fear of being absorbed by some more fortunate ones.

Railroad and canal corporations or companies should be limited to the business of common carriers, and forbidden directly or indirectly from purchasing or leasing real estate, except for the mere purpose of constructing and maintaining their lines of improvement.

Authority should be lodged with some officer of government to hear and determine complaints against corporations for neglect or refusal to fulfill their lawful and constitutional obligations, with power to enforce the decisions by proper fines and penalties.

If such a system of transportation as indicated above was established, somewhat similar in its movements to the postal system of the United States, the undersigned believes it would afford greater facilities for the more rapid and cheap transmission of persons and property than the present system owned and controlled by a few corporations.

They would form themselves into new lines of mutual and uniform rates over each other's roads without the necessity of rival companies, thus building parallel roads, thereby avoiding large and useless expenditures of money, and the amount invested in the very text of treaties as well as in domestic affairs, the revolutionary title of the Queen's Government.

But, while the theoretical power of the crown is nominally exercised by a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament, it is vested, in fact, in the Committee of the House of Commons which, upon all occasions, whether of ordinary administrative matters or of the frequently recurring radical changes in the institutions and laws of the country, constantly and loudly defies and overbears the House of Lords.

Now, the subsergence of the power of the Crown in Parliament, and that of Parliament in the House of Commons, and the compliment of all these powers to transitory nominees of the House of Commons, are facts which, combined, have produced the result that government in England is at the mercy of every gust of popular passion, every storm of misdirected public opinion, every devious impulse of demagogic agitation. Hence the correspondent to which exists in the United States.

Mr. Gladstone is Prime Minister of Great Britain, that is to say, of 30,000 voters or men, aggregated in various States of Europe, Africa, America, Asia and Australasia. But he holds this power at the mere will of a majority of the House of Commons. He must consult their wishes and their prejudices in every act of his political life. If he conceives a great idea, he cannot make anything of it until after he shall have educated the public mind to it, and procured a majority gentlemen, which are not always favorable even to the best of change by reason, always favorable to the progress of all great measures, including especially foreign negotiations, which require to be left in the hands of those in the progress from nomination to maturity, he is subject to be goaded almost to madness every day of his political life by demagogic appeals to part of members of the opposition, not only on the floor of the House of Commons, but even his own supporters in the House of Commons.

How different is the spectacle of government in the United States! Here, the President—that is the Minister of the sovereign people—is placed in power for a fixed period of time, during which he is not responsible to the House of Representatives, and can look at the temporary passions of the hour with calmness, so as to judge them at their true value, and accept or reject their voice according to the dictates of public policy and the command of his conscience. Neither he nor any of the members of his Cabinet are subject to be badgered by factious or unreasonable pressure from members in either House of Congress.

Moreover, the House of Representatives does not presume to set itself up as the superior either of the President or of the Senate. Nor is the Senate in the condition of being terrified from the discharge of its duty by threats on the part of the President or of the House of Representatives to subjugate its free will at any moment by thrusting into a batch of twenty new administration Senators. Least of all does the House of Representatives presume to possess and exercise the powers of a constituent national convention, to charge in its discretion the Constitution of the United States.

A man supposed from letters found on him to be C. H. Hancock, of Lacon, Illinois, was found dead in the northern portion of Memphis yesterday morning. An inquest was held and a verdict of death from sickness and exposure was rendered.

HOME INDUSTRY.

"Ad Valorem" vs. "Specific" Duty on Printed Matter—A Few Facts for Protectionists.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:—Your paper being pre-eminently a protective tariff journal, and always foremost in advocacy of everything looking to the protection of American manufacturers from the competition of foreign low-priced labor, and the overstocking of our home markets with the products of such labor, I would respectfully ask the insertion in your columns of the following circular, believing that a great industry is being crushed out because of the failure of the government to throw around the publishing interest the fostering arm of a requisite protective tariff. "Never in the history of this government has there existed greater necessity for a fresh awakening of the popular mind to the benefits of protection than exists to-day," and that, too, as regards the tariff upon almost all kinds of material produced in this country, and none more urgently demand such protection than the interests of publishers and printers.

Respectfully, THOS. A. ARMSTRONG.

Under the present tariff, all foreign printed matter is subjected to an *ad valorem* duty of 25.5 per cent.—except books printed over twenty years ago, which are admitted free. To prove this system unjust, we have only to look for a moment at the manner in which the value of printed books is computed (when under the eyes of Custom House officials, not when offered for sale by those very disinterested friends of knowledge, the foreign exporters of books). For example, an edition of a popular novel perhaps as large as 50,000 is printed; very ordinary paper is used; the poor Englishman, or Scotchman, or German who "sticks the types" does not make enough in a week to buy more than sufficient meat for his Sunday dinner, and the heart and potatoes the rest of the time; the binder is forced to choose between the luxury of a pipe of tobacco for himself and shoes for his children, so low are the wages paid to mechanics who, were they here in America, would be looked upon as men fit to stand before kings. These circumstances conspire to make the value on the invoices of say 5,000 or 5,000 copies of said edition *low*, in fact, almost (not quite) the price of the white paper in New York city. When a small edition of a valuable work, printed with "large paper," from new type, and richly adorned with engravings that delight the eye of the American pressman, is exhibited for the value of the ground or waste material, no account is taken of the great labor, display, ing, or, very often, correcting, as these works are mostly stereotyped. Nor is the author paid for his labor, and the binder who lavishes his skill on fine tool work and gilt edges must be remunerated for his time, &c. Now, it is well known, the average price for five thousand copies of the American pressman, is exactly the same as that charged for large numbers of the finished during the year. But all will be at work this season, so that the production will again be increased very largely.

However much this increase may be, there is no present prospect that it can rise to the level of the demand, which, in America augments from year to year, in consequence of the astonishing growth of our reading population, and the ever increasing consumption of iron in all sorts of industrial purposes. We can see no cause of this if we look merely at the demand for iron for the manufacture of machinery, the varieties of which are infinite and the uses universal. If the aggregate production can be corrected, the increased production during the year has been nearly one hundred thousand tons. An increase of one million of tons during the present year would about bring the production up to the same demand; and if we can increase continuously several years would enable us to export iron by the thousand tons. Considering the remarkable events in this city, are manufactured by HANTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 58 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTSS

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

WM. H. CLARK,

Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

M. G. COREY,

Of Braddock's Borough, late Captain Company G, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers. Subject to the decision of Republican Nominating Convention, No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

B. F. KENNEDY,

Of Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE—

GEO. H. ANDERSON

Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention. tf

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

WILLIAM SWISSHELM,

Of Wilkins township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—

JOSEPH ROSS

Will be a Candidate for Re-nomination to the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, No. 3.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

RICHARD THOMPSON,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 3.

FOR SALE—

200 doz. Clay Pick Handles.

OSCAR F. LAMM,

155 Liberty street.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ **NOTICE—ARSENAL BANK**—A Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on SATURDAY, April 19, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of amending the By-Laws, increasing the number of Directors to seven for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

EUGENE SNOWDEN, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1873.

☞ **THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY** of the United States will hold its Annual Meeting for the election of Directors and transaction of such other business as may come before it, on TUESDAY, May 6th, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the General Office of the Company, No. 167½ Wood street, over Bank of Commerce, Pittsburgh. The Transfer Books will be closed until after said Election.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1873.

FOR SALE—

ONE BUCK WAGON (new).

OSCAR F. LAMM,

155 Liberty street.

Intemperance and Life Insurance.

Another case has just been tried in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in which an administrator sued on a life insurance policy for $5,000, and the company set up the defense that the deceased died from intemperance. The application for insurance contained the clause "I do not nor will I practice any bad or vicious habit that tends to shortening life," and by a provision in the policy subsequently issued, this clause is made part of the policy itself. In charging the jury the Court said:

"If the jury found, from the evidence, the assured, previous to his last sickness, had been on a drunken debauch, and was thus enfeebled and made sick, and the influence of the liquor in his system had expended itself, so that he was merely sick from the effects of liquor, and that some other disease supervened, and that he died in consequence of that, or of that combined with the accidental administration of a hurtful drug, then he did not die by reason of intemperance. But if they found from the evidence that he died from congestion of the brain, and such congestion was the direct and immediate effect of an excessive use of intoxicating liquor, then the congestion of the brain was the means by the mode, and the excessive use of intoxicating liquor the direct cause of his death, and he did die by reason of intemperance."

The jury found for the defendant.

Quebec has long been an object of interest to tourists on account of its antiquity and quaintness, and the walls, which it some possession of all the Canadian towns, have been a special attraction. These are now to be torn down.

Direct Importation of Colman's Mustard.

In passing the Custom House on Saturday we noticed a large quantity of Colman's celebrated mustard which had arrived in New York per steamer Holland, and was then transferred to the Pennsylvania Railroad to be forwarded to this city, in bond, for Jesse H. Lippincott, 231 Liberty street. The lot consisted of 96 large cases and 2 kegs, and comprised over 5,000 pounds. We would advise our friends who handle this well known article to call on the above house and learn their prices before buying. Mr. Lippincott also deals largely in English pickles, of which they are at present carrying a very large stock. They are the agents for Sapolio and the Rising Sun Stove Polish, and are prepared to give bottom prices on canned goods, to which branch they give closer attention than any house in the city.

Inducements Offered

FOR CASH and to PROMPT MEN, on sugars. All kinds of groceries and flour at the Checkered Front, Pittsburgh. T. C. Jenkins.

Pearl Wheat.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
And yet he was not happy,
He watched the ship that got no grist
Some Pearl Wheat for his pappy.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR A

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1873.

IF ABILITY were always commensurate with endeavor, the New York *Herald* would very soon hatch mischief between the United States and Spain. For weeks past it has had a mare's nest in process of in-Cuba-tion.

THE Woman's educational cause continues to advance. The corner stone of the Sage College for Women, founded by the benefi-cence of a wealthy citizen of New York, whose name it bears, will be laid at Ithaca to-day. The institution is to be attached to Cornell University.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FERRY, of Connecticut, expresses himself opposed to a Constitutional Convention in that State, fearing more evils from it than now exist. Probably the Senator has been reading the reports of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention in this State.

IN THE Constitutional Convention, which reassembled on Tuesday at noon, the minority report of the Committee on Railroads and Canals was presented. It prohibits railroad and canal corporations from holding stock in or acquiring possession of the property of any other corporation of similar character, and provides for the establishment by the Legisla-ture of a uniform system of tolls and charges for passengers and freight.

IN response to an unanimous request from the Indianapolis Board of Trade, Senator Mor-TON has promised to deliver an address at an early day on the great question now agitating the public mind, viz.: The relations of railroad corporations to the people and the government. The subject is one of vast pro-portions, involving all classes of interests, and Senator MORTON'S views upon it will undoubt-edly command wide attention.

THE Governor, under the authority con-ferred by the Appropriation bill to appoint three Special Commissioners on the part of the State to the Vienna Exposition, $3,000 being appropriated for their expenses, has ap-pointed HORACE L. CHAPMAN, J. S. RUNK and J. DENNY DAVIS as such Commissioners. They have engaged berths on the Parthia, one of the Cunard steamers, which sails from New York on the 26th inst., and they expect to be absent some two or three months.

THE new daily pictorial, the *Graphic*, has achieved a remarkable success. The project-ors computed in advance that if they could secure a circulation of ten thousand copies the paper would pay. It already has attained more than that circulation. But the proprie-tors erred if they supposed that they would be permitted to push ahead without encounter-ing any opposition from the other illustrated papers. Two of these, it is stated, are about to issue supplements every day, as an offset to their prosperous rival.

THE "Sunday movement," as it is termed in this country, appears to be making considera-ble headway in Great Britain and England. A large number of distinguished and influen-tial clergymen and ministers have signed a peti-tion to Parliament to the effect that "in their opinion the opening of museums, libraries and art galleries that are under the management of the government, on the afternoon of Sunday, would greatly promote the moral and intel-lectual improvement of large classes of her Majesty's subjects, and is thoroughly in ac-cordance with the object and meaning of the Christian Sunday," and therefore pray accord-ingly.

THE government, at the last session of Con-gress, appropriated $100,000 for the purpose of making experiments connected with the test-ing of steam boilers. The Pennsylvania Rail-road Company has had in use apparatus and material for making similar experiments, and FRANCIS B. STEVENS, Esq., in behalf of that company, has tendered the government the use thereof, which it is understood has been accepted. The experiments, or a portion of them at least, will be conducted at Sandy Hook (where most of the material is), under the joint supervision of the Superintendent of Steamboats and the Chief Engineer of the Navy.

THE latest definite reports from the English iron districts announce a total suspension of new orders for the month. This is owing to the high prices insisted upon; but, being under contract, makers are in no hurry to relax quotations in view of the higher wages ironworkers will require next quarter, the still stiffening rates for coal, and the difficulty of procuring ores to work upon. The agita-tion of the ironstone miners has ended with-out any concessions being obtained, and is satisfactory as bringing out a resolution not to reduce the output, but to encourage the con-stitution of a system of arbitration. In the meanwhile, foreign orders for heavy iron are said to be intercepted by Belgian firms.

MR. TOWNSEND, of West Chester, is the only member of Congress from Pennsylvania (ex-cept Senator SCOTT) who refused to take the back pay voted them by the last Congress. All the rest took it, and the people of the State steadily increasing list of those who have been shamed into surrendering it by giving it to local charities and other objects, we look in vain for the name of a single Pennsylvanian. New York furnishes three or four, Ohio two or three, but the Keystone State none. It would have been better for all of them, now and hereafter, to have followed Mr. TOWNSEND'S example; but the time for that having gone by, the next best thing to do with it is to send it back to Spinner. It will burn holes in their pockets if they don't.

THE retirement of depreciated coins under the new law of Congress, to which re-ference was made in these columns the other day, appears to be causing considerable inconvenience in monetary circles, since every piece of gold coin has to be weighed to see if it is of the required stand-ard. Most of the New York specie dealers are charging a discount of one per cent. on small coins. The double eagles or twenty dollar pieces are usually standard coins. To many dealers who have large amounts of coin on hand the new act will cause a loss, as nearly all the smaller coins, except those of recent date, have suffered from abrasion and "sweating." The government, however, will be the heaviest loser, as it has the bulk of the coin in its vaults.

IT is a noticeable fact that while, as a gen-eral thing, Republican journals—although de-manding the severest punishment of the Mo-doc Indians for their treacherous assassination of General CANBY and the Peace Commission-ers—protest against holding other Indians re-sponsible for that atrocity, the bulk of the op-position press raise the cry of extermination against the entire race, and denounce the peace policy as a miserable failure. Still more remarkable, however, is the additional fact that these very papers of late made themselves hoarse with frantic shouts of indignation over General SHERIDAN'S employment against the murderous Piegan Indians of the very mea-sures which they now insist shall be adopted with regard to all the tribes, innocent and guilty alike. It is singular.

MR. MORRILL, of Vermont, sends his extra back pay as Congressman, to the State Treas-ury, to be applied to the payment of the Ver-mont State debt. This is better than keeping it; but why did he not refuse it altogether? There was no compulsion to take it; and if it was wrong for him to keep it, it was just as wrong to take it at all. The large number of Congressmen who took the back pay and have since given it away, some to one purpose and some to another, is a healthy indication of the force of public sentiment; but the fact that not one of all the repentant Congressmen who have so far yielded to the public judgment against its steal as to refuse to keep it, has had the pluck to return it where it truly be-longs, to the United States Treasury, from whence it should never have been taken, is evidence that they all lost their back bone when they took their back pay.

THE initial number of the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* was issued yesterday, and presented a neat and business-like appear-ance. The material is entirely new, and the typographical execution and mechanical make-up are alike creditable. The paper is about the size of the COMMERCIAL, and, as is generally known, was started by a joint stock company, embracing some of the best business men in the city. It is under the editorial management of the Hon. H. B. SWOOPE, assisted by a corps of competent writers. In politics it is to be an independent Republi-can journal, and its mission will be "to serve, not as the organ of political persons, rings, cliques or interests, but as the organ of *public opinion*." The advertising columns make a healthy showing financially, and al-together the new enterprise is begun under very favorable auspices. We wish the *Tele-graph* abundant success.

A DECISION of considerable public interest was delivered last Tuesday by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the appealed case of MRS. MYRA BRADWELL against the State of Illinois, on application for a license to practice law. The Court below denied the application upon the ground that it was a wo-man who made it, and the appellant claimed that she was entitled to the license under the second section of the fourth article of the Con-stitution of the United States, and also under the Fourteenth amendment of that instrument. The Supreme Court of the United States held, however, that the right to practice law in the Courts of a State was not one of the privileges and immunities belonging to citizens of the United States which a State is forbidden to abridge. The right to control and regulate the granting of license to practice law in the courts of a State is one of those powers which are not transferred for its protection to the Federal government, and its exercise is in no manner governed or controlled by citizenship of the United States in the party seeking such license. The judgment of the lower Court was affirmed. The question of the right of women to exercise the elective franchise was not, it will be observed, touched upon.

THE necessity for using correct and precise language in framing State Constitutions is shown by the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois in the case of the Railway Commission-ers vs. the Chicago and Alton Railroad. The new Constitution of that State gives the Leg-islature power to punish "*unjust* discrimina-tion" in their rates upon the part of railroad companies. The evident intent of this provision was to prohibit *all* discrimination in railroad rates; and the framer of it, regarding all dis-crimination as "unjust," doubtless thought he was strengthening, instead of qualifying, limiting and therefore weakening his case by clapping on that adjective. The use of the qualifying adjective, in this instance, implies that there may be such a thing as "*just* discrimination," and that therefore the prohibition is confined to "*unjust* discrimination" alone. The act of the Legislature, passed in pursuance of this provision, punished all discrimination in rail-road rates, and the Supreme Court, in the case we have referred to, set the act aside as uncon-stitutional because it was not restricted to that kind of discrimination which is demonstrably "unjust." If the little adjective had been left off altogether, the end aimed at would have been attained; but the temptation to make a case strong and sure by piling up words, was too strong to be resisted, and the framers of that instrument have now the pleasure of learning how easy it is to defeat a good pur-pose by using too many words.

Our own Constitutional Convention is so wise and careful a body that it would probably be deemed offensive to suggest that it is in danger of being caught in the same trap; yet if we might be permitted to venture a word or two to it on that subject, we would intimate that we fancy having detected a similar ten-dency to redundance in that quarter. The fewer words the better in the fundamental law, so that they be well understood and express what is meant; but all the various articles in our new Constitution so far submitted to the Convention for its action occupy more than double the space they should. The power to say a plain thing in a few words is apparently wanting, and in-stead of terse constitutional phrases, we have elaborate paraphrases of them. The result will be, if the Constitution be adopted as framed, that it will take a generation to deter-mine its meaning judicially; and by that time the people will want a new one.

THE hostility of General SHERMAN to the pacific Indian policy of the President is well known, and it is not to be wondered at that he should seize upon the Modoc massacre as a fit occasion for giving an airing to *his* Indian policy, which is that of war, and which is founded upon the repulsive idea that the Indian is not a man, but a brute. The Presi-dent's policy, on the contrary, proceeds upon the conviction that the Indian is a man, and can be won to do what is right by kind and manly treatment.

We are not disappointed, therefore, to learn that the President has caused it to be distinctly given out that while there would be no hesi-tation in dealing with the Modocs as their crimes deserved, the orders for severity in their case were not to be interpreted as authority or license for war or outrage against the Chey-ennes, Arapahoes, Sioux, or other tribes, who are now all peaceably disposed. There will, consequently be no change in the President's policy toward the Indians; he will continue to encourage the belief on their part that they will be well treated if they behave themselves, but at the same time will punish, as in this case, with unsparing severity, any conduct which defies the authority, or injures the ser-vants of the government.

This is the true ground. The pacific policy has, from the beginning, included a firm de-termination on the part of the government to punish the Indians severely for any attempt at treachery or violence. They have had fair notice not to interpret the kindness and hu-manity of the government as proceeding from weakness or an unwillingness to punish them for wrong doing. The strong hand is kept constantly in their view, and there is neither justice nor fairness in representing this policy as a weak or pusillan-imous one. The army had had its chance to bring the Indians to terms by force, and failed and the nation cannot afford to spend from ten to twenty millions a year in the vain attempt of the army to hunt down those who have the almost boundless expanse of the West in which to hide from their pursuers; not, at least, until we have tried whether it is not possible to subdue them by kinder and more hu-mane means.

THE effect of over-importation of foreign goods is seen in the complaint that comes up from New York that the spring trade is dull, but goods go off slowly, and that instead of the activity with which such an importation and dullness prevail. The truth probably is that the spring trade is as active as usual, but is not up to the expectation, and that the enormous stocks of goods imported to meet the anticipated but unrealized rush, are left on the hands of the importers. The country is buying all it wants; and if it fails to come up to the expectation of the over-traders it is because they have made a mistake in their calculations. The late failure of a silk-importing house in that city for over a million is therefore not surprising, nor will similar failures be, should they fol-low. The sooner the New York importers realize that they have been overdoing the thing, the better for themselves and the coun-try. The importations for the quarter ending April 1st exceed those of last year about fifteen millions; and if these fifteen millions remain on hands unsold, no one need wonder that the importers should wring their hands in despair at the awful dullness of the times.

THE Grand Jury of New York are investi-gating the condition of the money market, the causes of the lock-up of gold, and the question of who is responsible for it. Several well known financiers have already been brought before them. It is generally understood that the Grand Jury aim rather at discovering whether there is a conspiracy to make money stringent than the fact, which nobody doubts, that men have given more than seven per cent. for the money needed to make their bank accounts straight. In this view of the matter it is hoped that the investigation may be pushed as far back as the corner in North-western, at which time money first began to become scarce. The best method of frustrat-ing these conspiracies would probably be found in the repeal of the usury laws, inas-much as this would put conscientious people on the same footing as the unscrupulous, and remove the only pretext which the latter have for charging exorbitant rates.

THE *Sanitarian* is the title of a new magazine which A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, have com-menced under the editorship of A. N. Bell, M. D. It proposes to deal with the laws of physiology, the practical question of State medicine, hygiene in the army and the navy, city drainage, water supply, sanitary arts and kindred subjects. The initial number opens with an abstract of an address by C. R. AGNEW, M. D., on "The Importance of Sanitary Science, and some of the relations of the Medical Profession to Education." Stephen Smith, M. D., contributes a brief paper on the "Results of Sanitary Improvements in Towns;" a report respecting "Infant Mortality" is printed, and one also by the editor on "The New York Quarantine Establish-ment" which is accompanied with several good charts.

THERE is now in process of construction at the Brooklyn navy yard, a formidable engine of war in the shape of a torpedo boat, of novel fashion and with what are said to be great improvements. The Secretary of the Navy, however, has given strict orders to exclude all visitors, on the ground that it would be injudicious to allow the enemies of the country to become informed of the principles em-bodied in the new implement of destruction. So correct have the precautions been, that the plans of the boat have been exhibited to but two or three persons. Even the carpenters employed on it have no connected idea of the work, as their tasks are given them in piecemeal.

THE nickel mine on Prospect mountain, four miles west of Litchfield Court House, Conn., is said to be the finest in the country. The ore is composed largely of copper, iron and sulphur, and about fifty years ago was worked as a copper mine. A German afterward discovered that it contained nickel in considerable quantities, and purchased it for $500. In a short time he readily obtained $5,000 for it, and it was afterward bought by a Mr. McCon-nim for $7,000. Although the mine is worked for nickel, enough sulphur is obtained to pay the ex-penses of running it. It is said there are but five persons in this country who understand the process of reducing the ore to a state of purity.

THE Chicago Academy of Sciences, which was burnt in the great fire, along with nearly $600,000 worth of specimens, has just been replaced by a new building, costing $50,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The New York *Tribune* is pushing its suit against the New York *Times* for libel, and in defending it the *Times* promises to prove that the remarks made about the former paper were true.

The efforts which have been made to raise a loan in London for the Canada Pacific Railway are said by the Toronto *Globe* to have failed. It intimates that the company will be unable to sell any of its bonds, for which its lands are inadequate se-curity.

General Schofield's order to the Colonel command-ing the forces operating against the Modocs: Gillem: Kill 'em.

Mr. Godkin's effort to get money enough to get up a new daily journal in New York has proved abor-tive, and he will be compelled, therefore, to content his journalistic ambition with the *Nation* alone.

The Ohio Legislature has a University bill pend-ing before it which is not altogether unlike the measure that came so near wrecking Gladstone's Government in Great Britain. It proposes to unite the two State colleges, one of which is at Athens and the other at Oxford, and the Agricultural Col-lege, into a State University.

It is said to be belived in Boston that the mur-derer of the Joyce children is the nephew of a dis-tinguished literateur; that he was sent abroad im-mediately after the crime, and that the influence and wealth of the family have prevented any attempt to bring him to justice.

The mediæval practice of self-indicted flagella-tions is still carried on among the Penitents, or Holy Brotherhood, in Southern Colorado and New Mexico. During the last week of Lent the different Lodges of the Order met at places appointed for their purpose, and flagellated themselves, often until the blood ran, at the same time singing hymns and psalms.

The Michigan Legislature has authorized the Gov-ernor of that State to commission a suitable and competent person to collect information and statis-tics relative to the scientific treatment and cure of the victims of intemperance.

The German saloon keepers of Chicago have taken a "new departure." They are inaugurating a move-ment to obey the Sunday law and to compel every-body else to do likewise.

The county jails of Maine are to have workshops connected with them. The Commissioners are of the opinion that the average daily earnings of prisoners will be one dollar, which will pay their ex-penses and yield a yearly revenue of $100 a man.

The latest strike is that of the waiter girls in one of the Chicago hotels. The head waiter and her as-sistants, some thirty or forty in number, became dis-satisfied with the manner in which they had been treated by the proprietor of the house, decided to leave his service, and, in order to embarass him as much as possible, chose the dinner hour for the time.

California theater audiences have set a pattern which deserves to be imitated everywhere. They call out the scenic artist and give him the credit which usually falls to others.

Ascertaining the hog value of a Congressman seems to be the entertaining occupation of the Western newspapers. An Indiana journal estimates that it will require 11,000 hogs, or 3,740,000 pounds of pork, to pay the salaries of Congressmen from that State.

A distinguished naturalist has advanced the theory that animals find their way home over an unseen country by their sense of smell. Various means are suggested by correspondents of the sci-entific journals by which to test this hypothesis:

The sugar crop in Louisiana has failed so disas-trously during the last two seasons that this year the area devoted to the cane will be much di-minished.

An immense belt of moving sand threatens the de-struction of the city of Beyrout, Asia Minor.

An eminent astronomer attributes the alleged va-riations in the diameter of the sun's disc not to any real differences due to the temporary enlargement or diminution of the photosphere, but to inaccuracies of observation on the occasions when the variations were said to have been detected.

Coal has been discovered in Texas, respecting which a local paper says: "The value of the article may be judged when it is known that seventeen barrels of this coal is calculated to be equal, for the pur-poses of generating steam or use in a forge, to twelve barrels of the Pittsburgh coal."

A novel safety apparatus for preserving life in poisonous atmospheres has been devised by a Paris inventor. The nostrils are closed by a spring, and a tube connects the mouth with a knapsack of pure air carried on the back, and itself communi-cating by another tube with a larger reservoir. A clamp fastened on the workman's chest is supplied with air from the same knapsack.

It is believed that the ice will move out of the Straits of Mackinac this week, and that navigation between Lake Michigan and the lower lakes will be speedily opened.

Intending visitors to the great Austrian Exposi-tion will do well to look to their vaccination marks as well as to their letters of credit, the deaths from small-pox in Vienna, at last accounts, averaging sixty a week.

A Philadelphia astronomer has made a very un-pleasant discovery. In about seven years, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune will approach nearer the earth than they have been in 1800 years, and the result will be a pestilence.

The stagnation of the building trade in New York is the most striking commentary that could be made on the threatened trade disturbances the coming sun mer.

The British ship Challenger, which left England about last Christmas on a scientific cruise round the world, is now at Bermuda, whence she will shortly sail for New York. She has several times been able to use her drag, bringing up valuable specimens from a depth of three and three and a half miles.

A State Commission is to be appointed to examine the subject of annexing contiguous territory to Bos-ton in all its bearings, financial, political, and sani-tary.

PERSONAL.

The land wherein myrtle groves oranges glow, where the softest of zephyrs is unceasingly blow, has ceased to attract Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe and her Florida home will be sold very low.

JOHN G. SAXE, who once enjoyed considerable reputation as a poet, has removed to New York, which he intends to make his permanent abode. His health is bad, and the town is bad; so that he hopes his health will improve on the Hahnemanic principle.

Persons intimate with Alexander T. Stewart, the merchant prince, express the belief, in spite of con-tradictions, that he will never live to bequeath to which he has been confined for some time; and that he is rapidly sinking from a malignant attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He has been a man of vigorous constitution, and only sixty-four years old, but, in spite of his ailment, he has devoted himself strictly to the personal management of his colossal business affairs, even when confined to his room. He has not been absent until re-cently from his private office in his wholesale estab-lishment for a single day, and for the last year or so he has been out of town, for a number of years; and he declares that he will never be a recluse in his chamber unless how very ill he must be.

Miss Mary L. Wadsworth, of Massachusetts, is the first person to the Sultan of Turkey and his court at Constantinople. She graduated from Mount Holyoke Seminary, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and after practicing her profession in Saratoga and Spring-field, went to Constantinople three years ago.

General Jefferson C. Davis, who is appointed to the command lately held by General Canby, is an Indianian, born in the year 1828. While a lieutenant of the Fort Sumter garrison when that fortress was reduced by Beauregard, and held high command throughout the war for the suppression of the rebellion. It will be remembered that he shot and killed General Nel-son, of the regular army, in a Louisville hotel.

Cincinnati has another Whittington in her new mayor, Mr. George W. Johnson. His parents were very poor, and in his early manhood he followed the trade of house-painting and glazing. Afterward he hired out as clerk to a wood seller; finally, he became a wood and coal dealer himself, and then followed prosperity.

A Nashville paper relates a case of a lady of sixty-six years of age who recently gave birth to a child, two respectable physicians attesting the fact. Both mother and child are doing well, the child, at last accounts, being the very picture of health. The lady in ques-tion is the mother of several daughters, all of whom were married several years before her own, a circum-stance somewhat lessening the wonder of this very remarkable case, and we doubt if the medical records show a similar one anywhere.

Professor Lewis Agassiz will, on May 28th, com-plete his 66th year. He has been in this country since 1846. He has, during the past forty years, con-tributed as many new facts to natural history as any man living, not excepting Cuvier, has done in the course of his scientific career.

General Tom Thumb starts on an extensive yachting cruise in June, and will be accompanied by a party of connecticut Thumbodies.

A notice of the Bennett family, of West Chester, in this State, has elicited the following from Wm. Bird, who resides near Claymont, Brandywine Hun-dred, Delaware, on the farm where he was born and his father and grandmother were buried from, and the title to which is from King George the Third of England: "In this homestead eleven chil-dren were born, seven of whom are living, as fol-lows: Nancy Twaddell, 69; Mary Bird, 67; Sarah Whitewood, 58; Anson Bird, 56; Wm. Bird, 52; Julia Bird, 48; Rachel Cartmell, 45. Wm. Bird, 524, My grandfather lived to the age of 82; my grandmother to the age of 93, and was carried to her grave by four of her grandsons, of whom the writer was one." These were very long-lived births.

The Cholera in Europe.

The latest reports concerning the movement of cholera in Europe are of an encouraging character, and offer grounds for belief that it may not find its way across the ocean this year. In Central Europe, since the beginning of the year it has been confined to the Northern and Eastern provinces of the Aus-trian Empire. In February, it existed to a greater or less extent in Galicia, Silesia, Hungary, Moravia, and Bohemia. The last week, however, indicates a very considerable diminution in the number of cases. In June, 1872, it broke out in Russia, and spread widely over the extensive tract of country between the west coast of the Red Sea on the east and the Great Desert on the west, and between Kossoon in the south and Cronstadt in the north. It also spread along the course of the Nile, but was kept out from Egypt by a sufficiently strict quar-antine regulations. It ended in the last week of December, so that Africa is free from it. The Turkish government has made a question that a Sanitary Commission be appointed, to consist of delegates from the European powers, Persia, and the Porte, to investigate the internal sanitary condition of Persia and the frequently-recurring epidemics in that country. Most of the European powers have re-ceived the suggestion with favor, and we believe that the Commission has been already organized, and is composed of men competent to grapple with this difficult question.

A CURIOUS method of obtaining fire, practised in Burmah, is described by Dr. John Anderson, naturalist to the commercial expedition sent into the Chinese province of Yunan by the government of British Burmah, in 1868. It is by means of "the sudden and forcible descent of a piston in a closed cylinder. There is a small cup-shaped cavity at the end of the piston rod, in which a little tinder is inserted. The piston is then introduced into the cylinder, which it tightly fits, and a blow is made upon it sufficient to send it rapidly and forcibly through the compressed air, when the little pellet of tinder is found to have become kindled." Dr. Anderson's report has been printed only in India, and is not accessible in this country, or generally in England, where we obtained this quotation from an article in *Nature*.

PARTY leaders in Milwaukee have things con-siderably mixed, showing remarkable ignorance or remarkable carelessness both on their part and on that of the city officers. It has transpired after their election that the Mayor is ineligible, owing to a failure on his part to file a resignation of the office of councilor; that the city attorney elect is ineligible because a member of the Board of School Com-missioners, and also that an alderman without sureties of a water works contractor. This triple blunder affords considerable amusement to the citizens.

STATE NEWS.

A lady in Williamsport has in her possession an Easter egg which dates back to 1824. This news is fresh; the egg isn't.

While two little brothers were at play in Tower City the other day, one cut three fingers off the hand of the other with an axe.

The last freight engine put to work on the Penn-sylvania Railroad is the eight hundred and eleventh that has been manufactured for the company. The engine was turned out at the Baldwin works.

The Reading Bolt and Nut Works are in constant operation, and employ about 100 hands. The work comprises a rolling-mill department, where all the stock of iron used in the works is manufactured, and a bolt and nut manufacturing department, where all sizes of machine bolts and lag screws are made; also hot pressed nuts, from the diminutive size used on a quarter inch rod, up to the largest size made in the country by machinery for a 2¼ inch rod, both square and hexagonal.

The new mode of killing unclaimed dogs, was tried in Philadelphia one day last week, in the pres-ence of several members of the press and other off-cials. The dogs were placed in an air-tight apart-ment, which was immediately charged with carbonic acid gas. In three minutes the dogs were incapable of motion, and in twenty minutes all within the en-closure—some sixty—with two exceptions were dead.

Erie has a Liars' club in full blast. Several news-paper men have been refused admission to member-ship, for the obvious reason that they lack the primary qualification.

Reading has stove-plates cast respectively in 1746, 1763 and 1769.

On Thursday, says the York *Daily*, Miss Juliana B. Clark, who resides with Mr. Henry Myers, Sr., corner King and Queen streets, shipped a box per Adams Express Company, addressed President U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C., containing one sword used by her grandfather, Major Clark, in the battle of Brandywine Creek; one British flag which was captured and torn with bullets, and which was cap-tured from a British officer; also a sword surren-dered by the same officer to Major Clark. The box also contained a spy glass used by Miss Clark's father, Major John Clark, during the revolutionary war. These relics were highly prized by Miss Clark, and preserved by her many years, and she has sent them to President Grant, as a mark of her high appreciation of his services as a warrior and a statesman.

The Scranton *Times* says: "The fish are becoming so sauey in the Taylor Lake that they will not allow Mr. Tiffany's ducks to go swimming, and can often be seen chasing the ducks up the inlet and out on the shore."

Edward Boulton, of Lyphant, Luzerne county, was found dead in his room on Sunday. Hard drinking caused it.

The people of Kittanning are still talking of build-ing an Opera House.

Mr. E. L. Christman has bought the interest of the late Mr. Kelley in the Washington *Reporter* estab-lishment, and will hereafter be associated with Hon. W. S. Moore in its management.

The Shenandoah *Herald* boasts the name of Hon. William Ewell for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Sun inn, at Bethlehem, was built by the Mora-vian society more than a century ago. Its present owner is Charles Broadbeck, Esq.

Proposals are now being received for the contract of building the Perkiomen Railroad from Greenville to Emans, on the East Pennsylvania branch, the bal-ance of the road being contracted for. In this pro-posed extension there will be a tunnel about 1,700 feet in length.

On Monday evening of last week Samuel A. Clark a former member of the Legislature from Dauphin county, and the proprietor of the *Intelligencer*, pub-lished in Harrisburg in 1857, died at Medina, New York.

Rafting has been resumed on the Susquehanna, and is now very brisk.

Messrs. Lloyd, Hall & Co. have opened a banking house in Ligonier. Mr. John Hargnett is the cashier.

The Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* says: "The wheat crop in this county promises to be an unusu-ally good one. The winter and spring were very favorable, and, from present appearances, there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

A grand saengerfest is to be held in Allentown on June 23.

Mrs. Joanna Yorty died suddenly of heart disease, her residence in West Bethlehem township, Washington county, on the 11th inst.

The fifth annual re-union of Battery B., First Artillery, of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, will be held at Mount Jackson, Lawrence county, on Saturday, the 26th instant. Mr. John Q. Stewart will deliver an oration on the occasion.

The Washington *Reporter* says: The market for wool continues dull. A considerable quantity still remains in the hands of our farmers, and but few sales are being made. Fifty cents seems to be the outside price.

A farmer living near Canonsburg had thirty sheep killed by dogs, in one night, recently.

STATE POLITICS.

The terms of eight Democratic and three Republi-can Senators expire with the present year, as follows:

1. David A. Nagle (Dem.), Philadelphia.
5. W. B. Waddell (Rep.), Chester and Delaware.
7. Jesse W. Knight (Dem.), Bucks.
8. J. De Puy Davis (Dem.), Berks.
10. Wm. M. Randall (Dem.), Schuylkill.
11. Edwin Albright (Dem.), Lehigh and Carbon.
17. A. H. Dill (Dem.), Union, Northumberland, Perry, and Snyder.
22. D. M. Crawford (Dem.), and R. Bruce Pe-tirkin (Dem.), Center, Juniata, Mifflin, and Hunting-don.
25. Geo. R. Anderson (Rep.), Alleghany.
26. Geo. R. Delamater (Rep.), Crawford.

Hon. W. B. Roberts was solicited by a large num-ber of Titusville Republicans to allow the use of his name as a candidate for State Senator, but declined on account of private business requiring his entire attention.

California is happy over the discovery of large de-posits of borax, 120 miles from San Francisco. As the mineral commands $200 a ton manufactured, it may prove more valuable than mines of gold.

At This Very Hour

Thousands are suffering from fever and ague, or lan-guishing in that condition of debility which the va-riable weather of the season is liable to produce, especially if the nervous system be particularly sen-sitive and the physique delicate rather than robust. All these sufferers, however much they may deserve sympathy, are nevertheless the victims of their own want of forecast. A course of Hostetters Stomach Bitters, commenced a month ago, would have ex-empted them from their present troubles. Having neglected prevention, let them at once adopt a means of cure. A wineglassful of that genial veget-able tonic and alterative taken twice or thrice a day, for a week or two, will afford effectual relief in any case of intermittent or remittent fever, chronic indi-gestion, constipation, biliousness or nervous weak-ness, and a perseverence in the use of the restora-tive will prevent the possibility of a relapse.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to October 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum, on the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Ferguson, J. S. Graham, A. Bahl, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Rollandson, Joshua Rhodes, T. M. Howe, Robert G. Schmertz, Christian Heinz, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pitts-burgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process dispenses with this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Spring Styles

Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool

HATS,

SILK AND CLOTH

CAPS.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN MARKET, AT

PALMER'S

HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

REMOVAL!

LIEBLER'S

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

113 Wood Street,

Directly Opposite the Old Stand.

The Largest and Finest Assortment of NEW GOODS in the city, at the LOWEST PRICES.

Goods slightly damaged by the late fire selling Twenty-five Per Cent. Below Cost.

DRY GOODS.

Tuesday, April 8,

GRAND OPENING

OF

New Spring Goods,

AT

ERWIN'S.

Some Special Bargains!

AT 20 CENTS,
ONE CASE CRAMMED STRIPES,
In Blue and White, Green and White, and Black and White, worth 25 cents.

AT 20 CENTS,
One Case Japanese Silk Style Poplins,
Worth 25 cents by the case.

AT 40 CENTS,
One Case New Shades of Mignonette Coloring.
6-4 BALERMO CLOTH,
Very Good Quality, worth 50 cents.

AT 50 CENTS,
One Case New Shades and Colorings,
6-4 PURE MOHAIRS,
Beautiful Goods, worth 65 cents.

AT 31 CENTS,
ONE CASE BROCADE JAP SILKS,
In all the New Mignonette Colorings, regular price, 50c

AT 37 CENTS,
One Case Gray and Brown Mixed
PURE MOHAIR GLACE POPLINS,
Elegant Goods for Traveling Suits, worth 60 cents.

AT $1 00,
An Elegant Assortment of
GRAY AND BLACK STRIPED SILKS,
Good Quality, usually sold at $1 37½.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
At $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2 00,
extra good value for the money.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

The Firm of GEO. W. RITNER was dissolved on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1873, by its own limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by GEO. W. RITNER, 186 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Car Works.

The business of MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR-ING CARS, and GENERAL JOBBING, will be conducted on the above style, at the Shops lately owned by the firm of Geo. W. Ritner, Torrens Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, GEO. W. RITNER being General Manager.

J. R. TORRENS,
President and Treasurer.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED

G. BILDERBACK

With us in our business.

S. EWART & CO.

Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1873.

S. EWART & CO.,

Tea and Tobacco Dealers

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NO. 289 LIBERTY STREET.

We invite the attention of Buyers to our Large and Newly Selected Stock of Goods. While TEAS AND TOBACCOS will be leading features of our business, our stock will comprise a full line of everything needed in a Wholesale Grocery House.

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At Reduced Prices.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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DINING ROOM,
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Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most valuable of the Carbonated Springs of Europe. It is far excels any other known in its self-preserving proper-ties. It does not deteriorate by bottling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the stone, or modified calculus, even in the feeb or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettys-burg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Kidney Affections, Urinary Difficulties, and Diabetes generally have all yielded to its influence. It is a specific for Chronic Diarrhœa, Bleeding Piles, Abdominal dropsy, and gives healthy action to the Liver and Kidneys. Chronic Diarrhœa, Fluxes, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, Venereal Debility, and Female Irregularities, Mercu-rial Diseased Excesses. All these by the bottled water have the most successful and speedy cure by its use. Dri-ving. It corrects the blood, promotes digestion, and relieves the Head and Stomach immediately. Pamphlets con-taining a history of the Spring, reports from eminent physicians, and scores of marvelous cures in the most hope-less cases and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished free on application.

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GETTYSBURG WATER CO.,
For sale by R. E. SELLERS, and Druggists generally.
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PEARL WHEAT

IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST

Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing

Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. It is entirely nothing but the wonderful nutritious and fatten-ing elements left in the wheat after the bran and portions of the flour and the starch, gluten and saccharine (sugar-plums), all that is nourishing in the wheat. The re-moval of these worthless substances is far more palatable than the various preparations of wheat now in the mar-ket. No other article of food contains such proper pro-portions of the requirements of the whole human sys-tem. In those suffering from INDIGESTION, DYS-PEPSIA, and to persons of sedentary habit, it will prove invaluable. As a BRAIN FOOD PEARL WHEAT is unequaled. Our best physicians here say it is of more importance than anything else that can be eaten. Try it once and you will never be without it. Ask your Grocer or Drug-gist for a Package. Manufactured only by them.

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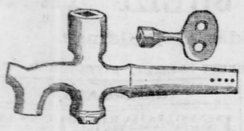

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Manufacturers of the best quality of

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Capacity of Works, 2,000,000 Per Annum.

Works—At Bolivar, Westmoreland county.
Office and Yard—No. 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Orders filled promptly.

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CHEAP STEAM PUMP,

Without Valves, Piston or Packing.

Non-Freezing and always reliable. Call and see in operation, or send for Circular. Price $15 00.

Suitable for Mining, Railroad Use, Contractors, Farmers & Gardeners, Steamboats, Factories & Coal Oil Refineries.

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CAPITAL STOCK, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS. DISCOUNTS EVERY DAY.

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For all Points on the Monongahela River.

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THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON.....Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M., for Morgantown and intermediate landings. Returning leaves Morgantown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

A. S. FRY, Agent.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARVEY DARLINGTON.....Captain
WM. HARBISON.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Nashville.

THIS DAY, April 17—4 P. M.

THE STEAMER

EXCHANGE,

S. SHUMAN.....Commander.
J. M. VANDERCRIFT.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. PAUL.

SPEED, SAFETY AND RELIANCE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo, St. Louis, Keokuk, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul.

THURSDAY, 17TH INST.—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

Fearless and Barges

J. M. BICKERSTAFF.....Commander.
J. W. SCOTT.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

We will give through receipts to all points South. Also, to Missouri River and interior points in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Montana. Having connections at Louisville and St. Louis that will enable us to give the most reliable through rates, we ask a trial of it to their interest to see us before contracting elsewhere.

For Freight apply on Board, or to

GEO. H. GILBERT & CO., Agents.

RED RIVER.

For Shreveport and Jefferson Direct.

LEAVE HERE FROM 1ST TO 10TH OF MAY.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

R. W. SKILLINGER.

W. G. McCOY.....Commander.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

MARSHALL HENDERSON, or BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

To and From Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received on days of each month. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. H. Brickell, Chas. A. Ammon, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Graver, P. Kane, G. Van Bergen, H. Herwig.

President—ROBERT DICKSON.
Vice President—JAMES M. TAYLOR.
Cashier—ROBERT J. GRIER.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL.....$100,000
SURPLUS.....$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT, ANDREW MILLER, EDWARD BUFORD, WILLIAM NELSON, JOHN SHERRERD, A. M. BROWN, ALEXANDER KNIGHT, D. W. SCHMIDT, D. F. ESTEP, JOS. RANKIN.

H. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCHILLER.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

FREEHOLD

Bank and Building

ASSOCIATION,

No. 68 Smithfield St.,

Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE..... 500,000.

DEPOSITORS SECURED

BY ACT OF THE

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.

Married Women and persons under age, by the charter, can deposit money in their own name, and their money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Saturday Evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

OFFICERS OF BANK.

President—EDWARD HOUSE.
Vice Presidents—ADAM JACOBS and JACOB F. SLAGLE.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD HOUSE, THOMAS STEEL, WM. PHILLIPS, ROBERT W. MACKEY, JARED M. BRUSH, S. S. BOGGS, JOHN PAUL.

Secretary and Treasurer—THOMAS STEEL.
Cashier—JAMES F. KEATING.
Solicitors—FRED. M. MAGEE, T. S. BIGELOW

UNITED STATES BANK,

NO. 123 FOURTH AVE.,

OPPOSITE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. DISCOUNTS EVERY DAY.

Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOS. WALTON, President.
HENRY M. LONG, Vice President.
JNO. E. KIDALL, Cashier.

Directors:

Jos. Walton, H. M. Long, A. E. Reed, A. C. Patterson, W. H. Hopkins, Jos. H. Mitchell, Wm. Ross, Jno. H. Stewart, J. B. Smith, J. G. Neeb, A. A. Berger, Jacob Phillips, A. M. Church.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK

266 Ohio Street, Allegheny City.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Assets January 1, 1873, - $361,031 10
Capital Represented, over $5,500,000 00

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on Saturday Evening, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards on which interest will be paid on time deposits, which can be drawn without previous notice.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of Europe, and collections promptly made.

Directors.

A. Wiese, Leonhard Walter, Sen., Jacob Rupp, Joseph Lautner, George Aber, Hugh McNeil, Dennis Gorry, C. W. Anschutz, Theo. F. Burns.

A. WIESE, President.
L. WALTER, Vice President.
JOS. STRATMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 110 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph Hastings, John Bissell, Peter O'Neil, George Wilson, James McLain, H. Darlington, Matthew Mawhinney, John Kaldon.

JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

IRON AND GLASS

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1203 Carson St., Birmingham.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $100,000.

Deposits of $1 00 and upward received. Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

Business hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday Evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Board meets every day at 1 o'clock P. M.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas B. Atterbury, Edward Noyes, Joseph Keeling, John Gallsher, John C. McCutcheon, James Salisbury,

Daniel Weaks, Robert Gray, W. J. Lewis, C. Bachman, John Adams, James Hay,

Benjamin F. Collins.

Allegheny National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK.....President
R. W. HACKEY.....Vice President
W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

To and From Liverpool, Calling at Queenstown.

No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received on days of each month. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

DIRECTORS—Robert Dickson, Jacob Ahl, James M. Taylor, Edward Miles, Wm. H. Brickell, Chas. A. Ammon, Wm. Smith, Wm. J. Friday, James Taylor, M. Graver, P. Kane, G. Van Bergen, H. Herwig.

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White Star U. S. Mail Line.

THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT

Between New York and Liverpool,

Calling at CORK HARBOR both ways, Booking Passengers to and from all parts; Sailing every THURSDAY

WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents,
29 Broadway, New York.

JAMES CRAIG, Agent,
No. 19 Broadway, Pittsburgh.

GAS FIXTURES.

We are running our SPRING STOCK of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., and offer the Finest and Largest Stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the New Styles and Colors; also the New Styles of GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

147 WOOD STREET, Corner Virgin alley.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS to the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Queenstown, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or Belfast, payable on demand to any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, C. V. McDONALD, JAMES H. BRADY, I. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL EUWER, D. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, HENRY SINGERLY, HON. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscriptions Received

FOR THE

CITY OF PITTSBURGH'S

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION, BY

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

BANKERS,

corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 16, 1873.

The exciting topic of the day was caused by a dispatch coming over the wires of the indicator stating that there is "rumored heavy failures; great panic in stocks. Western Union down to 78. Reported that Vanderbilt's bankers have failed." Following this came a general break in the whole list. New York Central selling down to 98½, Michigan South to 70½, Pacific Mail to 37½, Rock Island to 103, showing that the report was believed at headquarters, and that with their usual frenzy the brokers were throwing everything over board. At this distance most persons are cool observers of the combat, unless they are operating on the uncertain contingencies of the course of events in the New York Stock Exchange. The many theories advanced as panacea for all financial ills, one worthy of attentive reading is that of Professor Atwater, in the last *Scribner*, written from the standpoint of the student rather than that of the practical business man, as is seen in his use of terms in senses not usual among bankers. Pointing out the evils patent to all observers of the effects of an arbitrary and inflexible reserve which denies the use of that reserve in cases of necessity, he indicates the antidote to the monetary strictures is a free use of the legal tender reserve in loans when needed, and while not favoring any change in the law which would do away with the amount now required, or a decrease of its rate of percentage to liabilities, he favors the keeping of a *varying reserve*, which shall show 25 per cent. on hands as the *average* of the year, allowing it to sink to 20 per cent. on certain days and rise to 30 per cent. on others, as the exigencies of seasons of stringency, so that in times of monetary ease they so advance their resources that at the end of the year they will have had on hands an average of twenty-five per cent. of circulation and deposits—storing up in time of plenty ample surplus against the time of famine.

In support of this theory he cites the example of the Bank of England, which under its charter, as framed by Sir Robert Peel, the principle of an inflexible reserve was required, but that experience has taught its managers a truth of which they act, that the knowledge that an ample reserve exists on which it will draw at pleasure, imparts steadiness to the market and reduces the amount of loans of a precautionary character which helps largely to intensify any existing stringency.

The theory as advanced and illustrated is somewhat new, and is worthy of thoughtful attention.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Evening
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119	119¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116½	117
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116¾
10-40s	112½	114
New 5s	111¾	111¾
Gold	117¼	117¼
Currency 6s	113½	113¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117¼
United States 6s of 1881	119½
United States 5-20s of 1862	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	117¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	118½
United States 10-40s	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116¾
Currency Pacifics	112¾

—One of our correspondents asks us to explain what "income" bonds are. These bonds are secured by any legal lien on the property of the railroad, but are simply issues of the company payable at a certain definite date, several years from their issue, and having interest payable on presentation of coupons. They are considered a preferred stock, upon which semi-annual dividends are guaranteed for a specified number of years, and under certain conditions. As the interest is promised to be paid out of the income of the road, it cannot be paid if the net income is insufficient; but if not paid, it cannot be legally collected if the returns of the company show that the net income, after payment of interest on the mortgage bonds, has been not more than sufficient to meet the current expenses of the road. The income bonds most generally known are those of the Union Pacific Railroad.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

April 16, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Coal	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Canton	84½	85	85	85	85	85
Western Union Tel	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Quicksilver	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Adams Express	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Wells, Fargo & Express	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
American Express	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
United States Express	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
New York Central	101	100½	100½	100½	98½	98½
Erie	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	104	104
Michigan Southern	81	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Illinois Central	127	127	127	127	127	127
Cleveland and Pitts	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Chicago and N. W.	86	86	86	86	86	86
Chicago and N. W. pref.	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
St. Paul pref.	71½	72	72	72	72	72
Wabash	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Wabash pref.	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Fort Wayne	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32½	31½	31½	32	32½
Union Pacific	30	30	30	30	30	30
Chicago and Alton	119	119	119	119	119	119
Chicago and Alton pref.	80	80	80	80	80	80
Boston, Hart. and Erie	124	123½	123½	123½	123½	123½
Hartford	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Jersey Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	97	97
T. & O. and R. R.	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Hannibal and St. Jo.	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Lake Shore						
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	56½	Phila. and Erie	24¾
Reading	52¾	Lehigh Navigation	38
Pittsburgh	90¾	Lehigh Valley	58
Oil Creek	31	A. V. R. R. 7-30's	92½
Lehigh Valley	59½	Central Transp'n	47

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873.

REMARKS.—We regret that we cannot truthfully report an active market. And we have remark that business has been rather dull and very much duller than we anticipated. Not even the receipts of produce are large enough to keep our country merchants out of the market, hence the dullness which has characterized the market for some time past still continues, but this state of things will not last any longer than the bad roads and unfavorable weather continue. The country needs and must have groceries, and merchants will buy whenever the weather and roads will permit of comfortable transportation, so far as prices are concerned we can only say that they are not as "firm as the everlasting hills." There seems to be an impression, although we do not understand upon what it is based, that the value of some of the leading articles made must suffer a further depreciation, and the disposition of merchants to keep things moving leads to concessions that would not be made under different circumstances. While we do not offer any speculation as to future prices, yet at the same time we would not be surprised to see an advance in the price of at least one thing to which this remark does not apply, and that is flour, a commodity for which actual sales are made by leading houses:

Sugars—Hards 12¾@; A 11¾; B 11¼; extra C 11¼; yellow C 11¼; yellow No. 1 C 11¼; No. 2 Good do; prime 10½; choice 10¾.

Coffees—Roasted Rio—Packages 37c; loose 36¾c. Green—Rio fair to prime 23@28c; prime 29c; old government Java 29c.

Syrups—Common 28@45c; Crystal 55c; H & XXXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phoenix 70c; white drips $1 20.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 67c; prime 60c; fair 55c; common 50c.

Pacific Syrups—

Raisins—Layers $2 50; Valencias 10c; Muscatels $3 50; London layers $5 50 ₰ box.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of grain since our last report, exclusive of shipments:

	Bbls.	Bush.
Wheat		1,000
Corn		2,000
Oats		1,000
Barley		1,000
Flour	1,000	
Meal	100	
Corn	200	
Potatoes	100	
Hay	50	
Straw	50	
Hides	50	
Sacks	1,000	

There is a better feeling in the market, particularly for wheat, oats and corn, with more inquiry. With regard to wheat, it seems that country millers have concluded to accept the situation as to prices, and are now in the market as purchasers. As will be seen, the receipts continue light, and will probably do so for some time to come. Wheat—We quote white at $1 90; red winter $1 85. Oats—There is a better feeling, and as supplies are light, prices are firm. We quote white at 45@47c ₰ bush; mixed 44 @45c. Corn—There is a steady better inquiry for both shelled and car corn, and stocks are reported low. We are reported sales as follows: Shelled at 46@47c; car do, 45c. These quotations are for lots of necessity, he indicates the antidote to the monetary strictures is a free use of the legal tender reserve in loans when needed, and while not favoring any change in the law which would do away with the amount now required, or a decrease of its rate of percentage to liabilities, he favors the keeping of a *varying reserve*, which shall show 25 per cent. on hands as the *average* of the year, allowing it to sink to 20 per cent. on certain days and rise to 30 per cent. on others, as the exigencies of seasons of stringency, so that in times of monetary ease they so advance their resources that at the end of the year they will have had on hands an average of twenty-five per cent. of circulation and deposits—storing up in time of plenty ample surplus against the time of famine.

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—The following table shows the prices of

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 17, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market continues firm, with a fair demand. In the oil regions a slight advance being established, producers have evidently made up their minds that their time is approaching. In our market there was but little done in the raw article at Parker's prices have advanced, with sales at 22 22½ ₰ bbl, the highest point reached for some time. See dispatches for prices in other parts of the oil regions.

REFINED.

Firmer prices are looking up. April is quoted, free on cars, at 16¼c; May 16¾@16¾c; Philadelphia delivery 19¼c ₰ gallon.

CRUDE IN BARRELS.

Demand active; country $1 90; city $2 00@2 05.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 16.—The *Courier* says: The market remains firm at all points, with few sellers at the advanced prices, bidders expecting better figures. On the upper road 25 was the highest sight, and there were more buyers than sellers. The market closed firm. Sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot.....$2 32
500 bbls upper road, spot.....2 35
500 bbls lower road, spot.....2 37½
1,000 bbls lower road, June.....2 50
500 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 50
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 32½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 35

TITUSVILLE, April 16.—Market quiet at $2 35@2 37½.

MERCERVILLE, April 16.—Market firm at $2 35.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 16.—Market unchanged at $2 30.

OIL CITY, April 16.—Market quiet and firm at $2 50; upper road $2 40@2 50; lower road $2 35.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Market very quiet; nothing doing; S. W. 19½c; crude in bulk 8¾@9; cases 24½c; case lots; refined, May, 19¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, April 16.—Market firm to-day; $2 30 bid; $2 32 asked; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, April 16.—Market firm at $2 25@2 37½.

TIDIOUTE, April 16.—Market firm at $2 37½.

OIL CITY, April 16.—Market firm at $2 50@2 55; not much doing.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Refined 19¼c; crude 8¾c in bulk; barrels 14c; market firm.

New York, April 16.—Crude 10c; refined 20¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Owners	Fisher Bros.	80
Owners	Beggs, Loomis & Co.	83
Fisher Bros.	Eagle O. W.	462
J.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE MODOC WAR.

Latest from the Scene of the Massacre

Death of Lieut. Sherwood—Commissioner Meacham Recovering—An Attack by the Savages Repulsed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The regular courier arrived from Yreka to-night. Yesterday morning, while the signal officers were engaged between Gillem's headquarters and Colonel Mason's camp, the Modocs got up on a ridge, near Jack's camp, the Modocs got up on a ridge, near Jack's camp, the Modocs got up on a ridge, near Jack